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## MINOR NOTICES

*Psychology of Politics and History.* By Rev. J. A. Dewe, M.A., Professor of History at the University of Ottawa, Canada. (New York and London, Longmans, 1910, pp. v, 269.) "It is an undoubtable fact that states do not remain in the same condition." Owing partly to outside influences but chiefly to influences within the nation, there is a general movement toward progress or decay, toward greater strength or weakness. "It is the purpose of this volume to show what are the general and fundamental laws and tendencies that govern this movement."

These laws, the author is persuaded from the outset, lie in the psychological field. "Human passions, human desires, and the complex movements of the human mind are the real elements that have to be taken into consideration." Now, "society is made of individuals, and therefore what the individuals are, that society as a whole must be." Accordingly, "the object of our research must be to consider scientifically the constituents of this [human] element in the individual and then to see how its workings affect the condition of society".

Pursuing thus "first, the study of what happens to the individual, and secondly, the study of the symptoms of corresponding phenomena in the nation itself", Mr. Dewe sets forth that "there are approximately eight psychological tendencies or laws which explain the progress and decline of nations". Among these is what he calls, in one place, "harmony of the social element", in another, "harmony between the state and extra-state elements". One of the points he makes in the chapter devoted to this matter should give some fair impression of the book as a whole. The suppression of monasteries and dispersion of religious orders, he says, are a result of a noxious maxim about the extent of the state's authority. "While it is admitted that the Church can and should suppress those orders which by interfering unduly in politics, or by entangling themselves in financial difficulties are a menace to the welfare of society, yet the unauthorized suppression of monasteries and convents by the State is a violation of the extra-state rights of man. . . . Man's right to cultivate virtue cannot be impugned. And a part of this right is the association of persons into a society or organization whose sole purpose is the practice of virtue" (p. 63).

Mr. Dewe's book, quite clearly, is a work neither of psychology nor of history. It rather offers guidance in practical politics—guidance based in some sort on psychology and history.

*The Place of History in Education.* By J. W. Allen, Hulsean Professor of Modern History at Bedford College, University of London. (New York, Appleton, 1910, pp. vii, 258.) This volume is apparently an exact reprint of the English edition which appeared two years ago. It is a searching examination of the definition and nature of history, and of its place in a scheme of education. It is closely reasoned and almost over-particular in the desire to anticipate and meet every possible objec-

tion to a point of view. History is defined as the result of a treatment of the past life of humanity by the human mind. This treatment the author regards as a science, the object of which is to ascertain "truth as exact as we can get it", and he regards determinism as an indispensable assumption for dealing with this science. The supreme object of the historian is a knowledge of causal relations: "He needs facts only to explain other facts" (p. 41). The author holds that the scientific historian has no business with the dramatic or the picturesque, the tragic, the comic or the pathetic, all of which are merely irrelevant. He does not object to a treatment of history as a pageant, provided it is avowedly non-scientific, and is admittedly literary and for entertainment, and not for instruction. Nearly half of the volume is devoted to this preliminary discussion.

The author next proceeds to discuss the nature of education, among the prime objects of which he finds "the emancipation of the intelligence" (p. 123). "We want to make it easy and even habitual to suspend judgment" (p. 124). For such training he finds value in the study of scientific history, and discusses the materials and methods to be used in teaching it. He has no toleration whatever for the teaching of history with a distinctly patriotic or moral aim. A brief but interesting chapter "Concerning Differences of Sex" holds that "the education that will be good enough for women will be just good enough for men". The discussion of the beginnings of historical study is sound and extremely suggestive, great emphasis being rightly placed on the study of the village or community as a society in little (p. 195). From this it is easy to work back to government, and to introduce the idea of time and change. The author prints three brief studies on "The Reformation", representing in purposely exaggerated form the Protestant, the Catholic, and the social-political point of view.

The volume is unique in this field, and a very suggestive and stimulating study which American teachers may read with great profit.

J. M. GAMBRILL.

*The Study of History in Secondary Schools.* Report to the American Historical Association by a Committee of Five: Andrew C. McLaughlin, Charles H. Haskins, James H. Robinson, Charles W. Mann, James Sullivan. (New York, Macmillan, 1911, pp. 72.) The Committee of Five making this report, appointed in December, 1907, was composed of three college professors and two secondary school men; of the latter, however, Mr. Charles W. Mann died a little over a year after the committee was appointed. Two members of the committee were also members of the Committee of Seven which reported upon the same subject in 1899. While taking the report of the earlier committee as its starting-point, the Committee of Five made a new study of the actual conditions of history teaching in the schools, and again entered upon a careful consideration of the history curriculum. In this study and consideration it obtained facts and opinions from all parts of the country

through answers to circulars of inquiry and by discussions in meetings of history teachers.

The report is much briefer than that of the Committee of Seven; it embodies few statistics, has no consideration of the purpose of history teaching, gives few detailed suggestions as to method, and in all contains less than nine thousand words. Yet it is in many respects a model of what a committee report should be. It is sane and self-controlled in the face of strong temptations toward radicalism and controversy; it is helpful and stimulating, so that any teacher of history will rise from its perusal a better teacher and a more enthusiastic historical scholar; and it is written in such an interesting style that the reviewer believes it will be read with pleasure by many not actually engaged in the teaching of history. The report divides logically into two unequal parts; the larger portion containing a consideration of the best ways of handling the historical periods recommended by the Committee of Seven, the remainder being devoted to a discussion of proposed new courses in history.

In discussing the four divisions—Ancient, Medieval and Modern, English, and American—the report first notes how widely these periods have been adopted throughout the country; then it proceeds to answer some criticisms which have been made to the division; and lastly it suggests practical means for rendering this course of four subjects more manageable. More important than any questions of curriculum is the securing of properly trained teachers of history. Under such teachers the schedule will be practicable, because they will not try to cover the “whole range of history with a layer of information of uniform thickness”, but by wise omissions and clever condensations in some places will find time to plough deeper in others. This sentence gives, indeed, the key-note of the whole report: in the ancient history course the constitutional development of Athens and of Rome should be subordinated to those facts which the first-year high school student can comprehend; in the other fields the unimportant and unintelligible must give place to the significant and the comprehensible. The teacher, closely in touch with the facts of history and with the psychological limitations of his class, must continually select his material. Eschewing mere memorizing on the one hand, and indistinctness and uncertainty on the other, he should obtain two products from his students: a firm grasp of a reasonable quantity of facts, and a sense of the meaning of historical facts and appreciation of what history is. Under the American history course, the report advises the giving of American history and American government as two parallel courses in the fourth year, three-fifths of the time to be given to history and two-fifths to government.

In the second place, the report submits a suggested new schedule of courses, growing out of the strong demand recently appearing for a greater emphasis upon modern history. This schedule includes (a) Ancient history to about 800 A.D.; (b) English history to 1760, showing as far as possible the chief facts of European history and something

of the colonial history of America; (c) Modern European history from about 1650, with an introductory account of antecedent development, and including the history of England from 1760, and something of American colonial history; (d) American history and government. This schedule it is not proposed to substitute for the old at once in every school; it is presented by the committee as meeting the demand for a more detailed study of recent European history, and as practicable in schools which are well equipped to take up the serious study of the modern period. In the opinion of the reviewer, it would not be possible to extend it at all widely until history teachers are better trained, until new text-books are written, and until history classes are better equipped with the materials needed for their study.

A. E. MCKINLEY.

*The Roman Wall in Scotland.* By George Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Honorary Curator of the Hunterian Coin Cabinet, University of Glasgow. (Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1911, pp. xvi, 413.) The new book on Antonine's Wall is popular in style, while scientific in substance. All the evidences are collected and skilfully discussed. That two such works as this and Mr. Curle's *A Roman Frontier Post* should appear almost simultaneously is an evidence of activity in Romano-British archaeology. In fact the discoveries made at Newstead and splendidly presented in Mr. Curle's book are an incentive to exploration; Dr. Macdonald makes frequent reference to them and is inspired (*e.g.*, p. 201) with great hopes of further pits awaiting the spade. His work not only is a masterly résumé of knowledge and opinion on the Wall, especially of the advance made in the last decade or two, but looks forward with suggestions to continued and profitable excavation.

Dr. Macdonald expresses a justifiable confidence (p. 383) that his book gives "a clearer picture of the fortunes of the Limes than it has hitherto been possible to obtain". In the first 90 pages he sketches the literary tradition, the Roman military and frontier system, and the older antiquaries' writings on the Limes. Then comes a general account of wall, ditch, "outer mound", and military way, followed by an itinerary of the route redolent of the pedestrian's intimacy. The comparative method is employed, with just knowledge of the German Limes, both here and in the study of the remains of the forts, which comes next and is perhaps the most important part of the work. After some chapters on inscribed stones and miscellaneous remains, the conclusion sets forth very clearly the import of the Limes to be not so much a war defense as (1) to impress the natives both north and south, and to mark the Roman boundary, (2) to keep watch over peace from forts unusually high-placed and provided with beacon-towers, (3) to keep frontier traffic to the recognized roads and prevent smuggling, (4) to cut down "isolated marauders". Its garrison of auxiliaries was probably not over 10,000 for the 36 miles of length, and thus, while its tenure lasted (some 40 years in the latter second century), it was a gendarmerie rather than an army.

On page 50 the author says that "the British legions were not necessarily raised locally in the age of the Antonines; every rule has its exceptions, and the area of the Romanized part of the province was small compared with the size of the force that the military situation demanded". Were any but a few Britons, apart from those drafted abroad, ever Romanized?

On page 65: "It would be a mistake to assume that the [defensive] policy of Augustus was abandoned through mere lust of power. The change was due rather to the irresistible pressure of circumstances. We can see this more clearly by noting what happened on the Rhine." Much more clearly indeed. What good reasons can be given for Claudius's invasion of Britain? As Dr. Macdonald says (p. 66, note 2), Claudius's withdrawal from Germany was probably due to "the strain that the conquest of Britain was imposing on the military resources of the Empire".

A very pleasing vein of humor crops out here and there in the book. It is interesting throughout. The illustrations are profuse, judicious, and handsome, the plans clear and well placed, and the index generally good.

W. F. TAMBLYN.

*Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period, being Studies from Beowulf and Other Old English Poems.* By M. G. Clarke, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press, 1911, pp. xiv, 283.) These studies "form an attempt to discover the amount of historical truth underlying the allusions to persons and events in the Old English heroic poems". The subject is one that has engaged the attention of many notable scholars; but Mr. Clarke is probably the first who has tried to investigate the entire field. The author rejects the older theory of mythological significance; he feels satisfied that with the exception of the Weland Saga all the tales have historical bases, though there has been much poetic amplification in every instance. Mr. Clarke reaches this result by a comparison of all the various forms in which the materials appear, Latin, Old English, Old Norse, and German; but most credence is given to the Anglo-Saxon versions, as they are the most ancient. These begin with *Widsith*, the core of which belongs to the fourth century, and close with the Beowulf materials which must have come to England about 550. In those days the famous Rolf Kraki ruled in Denmark, with suzerain authority, as the author believes, over Gauts and Swedes. Among his henchmen was one Bodvar Bjarki, the hero of the *Bjarkamál*, who has been identified with Beowulf, an identification that Mr. Clarke accepts. He also accepts the identification of the Geats with the Gauts in southern Sweden and rejects Bugge's hypothesis that they were not Gauts but Jutes. Bugge's belief received new support in a paper by Dr. Schütte of Copenhagen which was read at the recent meeting at Chicago of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study (*Publications*, vol. I., no. 1). Should this view prevail, Mr. Clarke's argument would need considerable revision. He concludes that Walter

of Aquitaine was really a Sueve or a Vandal belonging to one of those tribes that broke the Rhine frontier in 406-407. The Hengist of the Finn fragment he is inclined to regard as the Hengist of the Jutish invasion, in spite of the fact that the fight at Finnsburg was more than two generations subsequent to the landing at Thanet. Mr. Clarke has written an exceedingly interesting and suggestive work, but to accept all his conclusions would be a risky matter, as he is skating on extremely thin ice.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

*Die Gesetzgebung der Normannischen Dynastie im Regnum Siciliae.* Von Hans Niese. (Halle a. S., Max Niemeyer, 1910, pp. vii, 215.) The thesis of Dr. Niese's book is that the law of the Norman kingdom of Sicily, instead of being of Roman and Byzantine origin as has been commonly supposed, was fundamentally West-Frankish, having been in part imported by the conquerors as Norman custom and in part developed by the kings of the twelfth century under the influence of Anglo-Norman and Angevin precedents. This view is elaborated with learning and acuteness and a certain measure of success, but it is not firmly established. Like too many German writers upon the history of law, the author suffers from the effort to carry out "ein durchgehendes Prinzip" and relies too frequently upon doubtful interpretations of single texts. He shows, however, a wide acquaintance with the legal sources of the period, including the Roman and canonical as well as the Germanic; his detailed analysis of the legislation of King Roger and his immediate successors is distinctly useful. We shall look with interest for the work on the legislation of Frederick II. to which this volume is designed to furnish the introduction. If Dr. Niese develops caution in proportion to his learning and ingenuity, he should be able to contribute considerably to the solution of a complicated and fascinating group of problems in the history of medieval institutions.

C. H. H.

*König Robert von Neapel (1309-1343): Seine Persönlichkeit und sein Verhältnis zum Humanismus.* Von Walter Goetz. (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1910, pp. v, 72.) This is a sane and readable attempt to estimate the place of Robert the Wise in relation to the intellectual development of the fourteenth century. The author does not try to make Robert appear as a creative force, but rather as a many-sided personality who maintained a receptive attitude toward the new tendencies of his age. The king's temper was essentially scholastic, but he showed some appreciation of classical antiquity, and after all, as Professor Goetz well says, it was the scholastic revival of antiquity which opened the gates of the ancient world to the humanists. It is pointed out that humanism at the Neapolitan court did not begin with Petrarch, whose relation to the fore-runners of the Renaissance, in the kingdom of Naples and elsewhere, remains a matter of much obscurity. Goetz prints the headings of King

Robert's extant sermons, two hundred and eighty-nine in number, as they appear in the manuscripts; one wonders whether originally there may not have been, besides the occasional discourses, a complete series for Sundays and saints' days throughout the year. The author criticizes severely his predecessors, especially Baddely, for their neglect of the Angevin registers at Naples, but he does not himself appear to have made direct use of this inexhaustible storehouse of material.

C. H. H.

*Die Anfänge der Französischen Ausdehnungspolitik bis zum Jahr 1308.* Von Fritz Kern. (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1911, pp. xxxii, 375.) When the development of royal power in France toward the end of the Middle Ages left the country free to turn its attention to the question of foreign expansion, it found itself hemmed in on every side by well-established states which forbade any such policy of colonization and settlement as the Germans were enabled to pursue on their eastern frontier, the Spanish to the south, or the English in the direction of Ireland. Consequently national expansion became wholly the work of the government, and the state of the Empire after the Interregnum made the eastern and southeastern frontiers a suitable field for its activities. It is the policy pursued here by Philip IV. that Kern has made the subject of a painstaking study which throws much light on the intricate political history of that much-discussed reign. The work is divided into three books, the first of which discusses the conditions and theories which underlay the French policy of this period; the second traces its development from the time of Charles of Anjou, whose schemes of world conquest continued through the reign of Philip III. to modify the true aims of French policy, down through the first seven years of Philip IV.'s reign, by which time the narrower but more practical ideas of that king had pointed out the way of future development; while the third book traces the negotiations and intricate procedure resulting in the annexation of Lyons and of territory along the Lorraine frontier, the partial absorption of Franche Comté and the formation of a league of Rhenish princes subservient to France, the whole culminating in the unsuccessful attempt to place a Capetian prince on the imperial throne in 1308.

Although this is the author's first book, he has already distinguished himself by a series of articles in the Austrian *Mittheilungen* ("Analekten zur Geschichte des 13. und 14. Jahrhunderts") and by a contribution to the volume of studies dedicated to K. Zeumer (noted in this REVIEW, XVI. 412). The new facts in the present work are largely drawn from his *Acta Imperii, Angliae et Franciae*, recently published under assistance from the Böhmer-Fund, the fruit of industrious researches among the hitherto unprinted archives dealing with the foreign relations of Germany in this period. Much of the value of the



book, however, consists in the bringing together of material scattered in monographs of local history and geography which enables the student for the first time to follow out the entire policy of French expansion at this period in all its intricate details and gives to it a more consistent and deliberate aspect than recent writers like Langlois have been willing to recognize. Occasionally a tone of national hostility to France obtrudes itself in the judgments of the writer, but this is to be found in those portions of the book dealing with the general aspects of the question rather than in the narrative sections.

A. C. HOWLAND.

*Le Bourgage de Caen: Tenure à Cens et Tenure à Rente (XI<sup>e</sup>-XV<sup>e</sup> Siècles)*. Par Henri Legras, Docteur en Droit. (Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1911, pp. 525.) Both in subject and in method of treatment, the monograph of M. Legras offers an admirable example of what can be done with a doctor's thesis in the field of legal history. Its author has taken a definite and practicable topic and has investigated it, not only in the *coutumiers* and court rolls to which attention is too often confined, but in the mass of charters and contracts and notarial instruments of various sorts which show the concrete detail of legal institutions. Accordingly the nature and development of burgage tenure in relation to the lord receives less attention than the actual legal relations between townsmen so far as these are concerned with the tenure of land, and the results are significant for many phases of medieval law as well as for the mechanism of urban life. Caen offers an excellent field for an investigation of this sort, not only because of its rapid growth under the fostering care of the Norman dukes, but also because of the opportunities for comparative study afforded by the parallel development of its three constituent *bourgs* under the lordship respectively of the king, the abbot of S. Étienne, and the abbess of La Trinité. M. Legras wisely refrains from much generalization and comparison, though he shows an acquaintance with the German and Flemish literature of the field. Curiously enough he seems unfamiliar with the less abundant but for his purposes more significant discussions of burgage tenure in England, particularly Miss Bateson's writings and Dr. Hemmeon's recent articles. It is a pleasure to note that the author proposes to continue his studies of medieval land law and to treat at the same time the related matters of economic history.

C. H. H.

*Four Thirteenth Century Law Tracts*. By George E. Woodbine. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1910, pp. 183.) Mr. Woodbine has placed before students of English legal history an excellent edition of four law tracts of the thirteenth century—*Fct Asaver*, *Judicium Essoniorum*, *Modus Componendi Brevia* (otherwise known as *Cum Sit Necessarium*), and *Exceptiones ad Cassandrum Brevia*. Too long have these lesser writings on English medieval law been known only by

name; and Mr. Woodbine has rendered a real service therefore by rescuing them from their manuscript hiding-places. Although not so important as other legal works of the thirteenth century—such as the writings of Bracton, Britton, *Fleta*, and the *Summae* of Hengham—they are nevertheless well worthy of careful study; and if careful study be devoted to them, they will undoubtedly supplement, and perhaps at places even correct, our present knowledge of thirteenth-century law in England.

The reader of these little tracts must not however expect to find in them much originality in legal thinking; for the years following upon the appearance of Bracton's great treatise were not years characterized by original thought along legal lines. But Mr. Woodbine is right in emphasizing the conciseness and practical utility of these small tracts. All four deal with the procedure of courts and the legal problems relating thereto; and in trying to appreciate the significance of the tracts for the law and the lawyers of the thirteenth century we must not forget that pretty much all the problems of substantive law in those early days resolved themselves around problems of procedure, the rules of the substantive law being concealed from the novice by countless rules of procedure and proof.

Not the subject of least interest discussed by Mr. Woodbine in his valuable introduction of fifty pages is the authorship of the tracts. The authorship of all four is uncertain; but there is some evidence that points to Ralph de Hengham, one of the greatest of Edward I.'s judges and the acknowledged writer of the *Summae*, as their possible author. Three of the tracts are attributed to Hengham by some manuscript or other, and, to quote our editor's words, "the internal evidence connects two of them so closely with the *Summae* of Hengham as to make it seem at least probable that he was the author". But we cannot go into this matter here; and indeed Mr. Woodbine's argument should itself be read in its entirety.

We are sorry that the learned editor has supplied no index of matters and no translation of the original text of the tracts. In the case of the *Judicium Essoniorum* and the *Modus Componendi Brevia* this absence of an English translation will not be felt so keenly, for they are in Latin; but the other two tracts are in Norman-French, and, though Maitland's work has increased the interest of historical scholars in that language, there are still many learned in law and in medieval times who do not pretend to fluency in it.

It is to be hoped that the scholar who restored to us the long-lost Thornton and who now presents us with this fine little collection of medieval law tracts will busy himself still further with matters of English medieval law and legal literature.

H. D. HAZELTINE.

*The Oak Book of Southampton of c. 1300.* Transcribed and edited from the unique MS. in the Audit House, with translation, introduction, notes, etc., by P. Studer, M. A., Professor of French and German at Hartley University College, Southampton. Vol. I. [Publications of the Southampton Record Society, edited by Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D.] (Southampton, Cox and Sharland, 1910, pp. xliv, 160.) The Oak Book gives an interesting picture of life in Southampton in the fourteenth century, its customs, its dominant ideas, its principles of government and trade. No mention of it has been detected in the numerous Southampton manuscripts. The editor therefore concludes that until recently the document went by the name of "Paxbreade", to which there are frequent references, especially one by William Overey, clerk and sheriff of the town in 1473. The book is bound in oak covers. One is longer than the other and has a slit at the bottom through which the clerk put his thumb for convenience in holding the book while reading.

Portions of the Oak Book have been published at various times—particularly chapter iv.—from which the late Dr. Charles Gross drew largely in his work on the English *Merchant Guild*. The present edition contains an introduction of some 43 pages. Chapter i. has a fragment of an early tariff of pontage dues, with other notes made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Chapter ii. tells of the freedom of toll granted to the men of Lowestoft, probably by Henry IV. in 1401.

Chapter iii. gives an incomplete list of the boroughs of England, with particulars relating to their charters. It is valuable as a record of the English towns with which Southampton traded from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. Chapter iv—the Ancient Laws and Ordinances of the Guild Merchant of Southampton—is the longest and most important part of the Oak Book, and, together with chapter v., is assigned to 1300.

The appendixes include an English version of the Guild Ordinances by William Overey, 1473; a translation by Dr. Speed, 1770; the "Modern Laws", a slightly modified version of the Ordinances, which constituted the legislative code of Southampton to 1835; and 38 ordinances, enacted in the mayoralty of Thomas Overey in 1491.

C. T. WYCKOFF.

*The Lollards of the Chiltern Hills: Glimpses of English Dissent in the Middle Ages.* By W. H. Summers. (London, Francis Griffiths, 1906, pp. vi, 186.) This little book is an attempt to trace, chiefly by the aid of printed sources, though with recourse now and then to material still in manuscript, the evolution of the Lollard movement in South Buckinghamshire. In eighteen short chapters Mr. Summers deals successively with the religious life in Buckinghamshire in the Middle Ages, Wycliffe and the early Lollards, the revival of Lollardry on the eve of the Reformation, and the relations of Lollardry and

Protestantism. His treatment of the early Lollards (chapters iv.-vi.) offers little that is new or that is not better set forth in the general histories of the movement. Of far greater value are the chapters (vii.-xviii.) in which he narrates the fortunes of the sect from its apparent suppression in the mid-fifteenth century to the breach with Rome. The reviewer can recall no other work in which are collected and grouped, in a manner to make clear their actual place in the life of the time, so many concrete facts about the later Lollards. Two points, moreover, are treated with special success. One is the interesting question of the continuity of the movement. On this Mr. Summers assembles evidence which indicates that, at least in the region under discussion, Lollard congregations enjoyed an uninterrupted existence from the early fifteenth century to the beginning of the Reformation. The other point is the problem of the authenticity of the "Register of Bishop Longland", the source utilized by Foxe in his pages on the Buckinghamshire heretics. There is no space here even to summarize the argument (chapter xi.); one can only note that its result is to establish pretty conclusively Foxe's good-faith. For these features—as for still others which must be left unmentioned—the book ought to prove suggestive reading to all students of the popular origins of the English Reformation.

RONALD S. CRANE.

Dr. Gisbert Brom's *Archivalia in Italië belangrijk voor de Geschiedenis van Nederland*, II. *Vaticaanse Bibliotheek* (Hague, Nijhoff, 1911, pp. xiv, 550) continues, upon the plan described in our notices (XIV. 656, XV. 405) of the two sections of part I., the calendaring of specific documents of importance for Dutch history found at Rome. Only 399 documents are entered, for, by a modification of method, full texts are often given, and in other cases long extracts. A third of the book is taken from the "Vaticana Latina", and nearly a third more from the Barberini collection. The introductions and indexes are excellent. The volume is of especial value for the beginning of the Reformation and the hundred years immediately succeeding, to which period most of the pieces belong.

*L'Évolution Industrielle de la Belgique*. Par Jan St. Lewinski. (Brussels and Leipzig, Misch et Thron, 1911, pp. xiv, 444.) The first part of this book is a survey of theories of economists and sociologists which might be applied in explanation of the phenomenal changes which have taken place in Belgium in the nineteenth century. The second part deals with their historical application. It is evident at once that the author is an economist rather than a historian: theory comes first, facts follow. Moreover M. Lewinski objects to inductive study unless the line of research is amply charted by hypotheses. This enables author and reader to felicitate each other as they verify their verifications, but it tends to dissipate any illusions which they might

otherwise entertain as to the originality of their enterprise. On the other hand the material has been handled in a careful and painstaking manner. The manual is, therefore, both a convenient summary of the essential facts of Belgian industrial history and a neat survey of the theories commonly in vogue with reference to the sociological problems involved in such a phenomenal growth of population and wealth, transformation of intensive farm agriculture to the factory system and readjustment of social pressures. The plan of the book has something to be said for it; but so much space is taken up with discussion of theories—some of which might better be left to die where they are dying—that the actual narrative is unduly compressed.

Since practically all economic arguments which bear upon the problem are passed in review here, it is impossible within the limits of this notice to discuss the contribution of Mr. Lewinski further than to indicate that his criticism is in general sane rather than original, history having proved of as much service to him as economics, by enabling him to show up the vagaries of extremists and the distortions of polemicists. But the synthetic side is more open to question. We doubt whether the "growth of population" is a better formula for the cause of the Industrial Revolution than the "Commercial Revolution" or the "growth of capital" of Mr. Brooks Adams and others. History has no such formulas.

J. T. SHOTWELL.

*Secret Societies and the French Revolution, together with Some Kindred Studies.* By Una Birch. (London and New York, John Lane Company, 1911, pp. 262.) This volume is composed of four essays, of about equal length, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* and *The Nineteenth Century and After* and bearing the titles, Secret Societies and the French Revolution, The Comte de Saint-Germaine, Religious Liberty and the French Revolution, and Madame de Staël and Napoleon. The essays are attractively written, semi-popular in their nature and intended, one would assume, for the general reader. The student of the French Revolution may be entertained by these sprightly pages; he certainly will not be instructed. The first essay, that upon Secret Societies and the French Revolution, is perhaps the most ambitious, and at the same time the most unsatisfactory of the four. The chief defect of the study is the failure to realize the fact that a wide and often impassable gulf separates working hypotheses from conclusions resulting from exhaustive research and critical study of evidence. The substitution of the first for the last does not constitute scientific progress. The paragraph from Acton's *Lectures on the French Revolution*, serving as a motto to the book, is a good illustration of this bad practice. "The appalling thing in the French Revolution", wrote Acton, "is not the tumult, but the design . . . the Managers remain studiously concealed and masked; but there is no doubt about their presence from the first." How it is possible to prove anything about

the activities of individuals who "remain studiously concealed and masked" is not evident at the first glance nor, for that matter, even at the last. The assumption of the writer of the essays that historians have not written of the rôle of secret societies in the French Revolution because "historians have generally chosen to deal with facts, rather than with their psychological significance", is pure assumption, if it has any meaning. The influence of secret societies is a complex *fact*, if it can be shown that such an influence existed. That it did exist has never been doubted. The real problem is what was its nature and how widespread was it. The reason the problem has not been solved is the lack of evidence. After the existence of secret societies has been established, after their number, the classes of society included in their membership, and the nature of their activities have been determined, the relative part they played in bringing about the Revolution will still be unsettled. A document written in 1777 proposed the formation of a secret order within the order of the Masons for the reason that "although the aim of masonry was to arouse the minds of men to a knowledge of the universal creator of nature and of the primitive relations of fraternity and equality which exist among all men", but little of real value had been accomplished, and many had left the order in disgust. The evidence would seem to indicate that the Masons in France in the eighteenth century, as a body, were innocent of any organized attempt to revolutionize society. That many leaders of the Revolution were Masons is an interesting fact, but it does not follow that they were revolutionists because they were Masons nor that in directing the Revolution they were doing the work of the order. The volume contains some indications of research, but little of critical scholarship. There is a sprinkling of foot-notes and a carelessly constructed bibliography, with a good number of titles on secret societies, but almost nothing on the other topics.

FRED MORROW FLING.

*Paris pendant la Terreur: Rapports des Agents Secrets du Ministre de l'Intérieur.* Publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par Pierre Caron. Tome I., 27 Août 1793-25 Décembre 1793. (Paris, Alphonse Picard, 1910, pp. lx, 427.) The reports, the publication of which M. Caron has begun in this volume, were made by the "observateurs" of the French Ministry of the Interior. The plan for a systematic collection of information originated with Garat and was put into operation in May, 1793. It was developed by Paré, Garat's successor, and was abandoned only when in the spring of 1794 the ministries gave way to commissions, and when the "bureau of correspondence" was accused by St. Just of having belonged to the faction of Dumouriez and of having praised Danton. The number of "observateurs" in Paris varied from time to time, sometimes as many as fourteen reporting for the same day. From the reports extracts or résumés were prepared, which were addressed to the committees of the

Convention and the administrations interested. Three writers have already published a portion of them—Ad. Schmidt in his *Tableaux de la Révolution Française*, C. A. Dauban in his *La Démagogie en 1793 à Paris* and M. Caron himself in the *Bulletin* for 1907 of the Commission de l'Histoire Économique de la Révolution. The reports for May, June, and July, which Schmidt published, are omitted in this collection. Of the others about two-thirds, or 964, have never been printed. Unfortunately, even in this collection there are serious gaps, for of the 341 reports for Brumaire, an II, none have been found, and only eleven out of 384 for Frimaire. For other months the collection contains a fairly complete set. The reports in the present volume close with that made December 25, 1793. Their value is undoubted, for the writers appear to have appreciated the fact that they were expected to report what they saw and heard. They are not equal in value, but it is possible to check the statements of each by those of the others and by information drawn from other sources. M. Caron furnishes much of this information in his notes, and he has included in his introduction biographical notices of the "observateurs". When completed the volumes will be an important addition to our materials on the history of Paris during the Terror.

H. E. BOURNE.

*A Century of Empire, 1801-1900.* In three volumes. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Vol. III., 1869-1900. (London, Edward Arnold; New York, Longmans, 1911, pp. xv, 367.) The attractive, readable character of this, as of previous volumes, can be safely conceded, while its innocence of historical research and method is equally apparent, and its consistent partizanship even more noticeable. The latter point, generally criticized in earlier reviews, Sir Herbert Maxwell meets in the preface. He acknowledges bias and claims added value because of the Tory viewpoint. Enumerating Liberal historians, he writes that they "have not shrunk from frank expression of their political sympathies or refrained from expressing vigorous disapproval of men and measures with whom and with which they were not in accord. Is a conservative to be blamed for availing himself of that freedom which they have put to such effective purpose? There can be no question with less than two sides to it; future searchers after truth will hardly be satisfied without a report on disputed points from both these sides." Thus the author ingeniously defends himself from the imputation of pamphleteering under the guise of history. Considered as a brief for party the work is excellent, and has value as a document, while largely negligible as serious history.

The survey presented is almost entirely of the play and strife of parties in Parliament, portraying leaders, succinctly stating questions and measures, and offering an intimate view of motives. The historical value of the work is in this inside knowledge of the political game. The author was in the thick of it as assistant-whip for the Tories, and

his estimates of men and of political conditions are the testimony of a participant. The volume covers the years 1869 to 1900, and the incidents narrated have so close a relation to present conditions in England as to increase the interest. Thus when Gladstone's county franchise bill, enlarging the electorate, was thrown out by the Peers in 1884, a campaign was inaugurated for "mending or ending" the House of Lords. The author relates with satisfaction the service of Queen Victoria in securing a compromise, thus averting a dangerous constitutional crisis; and applauds the influence and power of the crown, so wisely exercised. Gladstone is, in the main, treated with a gentleness hardly to be expected from one who participated in the Home Rule contest of 1886, though of Gladstone's change of front he writes that "his principles had lost none of their plasticity", and that Gladstone's career was "cumbered with wreckage and strewn with jettison". The most striking portrayal in the volume is that of Lord Randolph Churchill, for whose genius in politics, acumen, and leadership and courage in debate, the author has great admiration, but whose ultimate influence on the Conservative party he deprecates, holding that Churchill's Tory-Democrat theories were never sincerely held, and that he accustomed his party to pander to popular outcry. Indeed the modern Conservative party arouses no enthusiasm in Sir Herbert Maxwell, and Churchill is held responsible for what is termed the "rot of Conservative principles".

E. D. ADAMS.

Much discussion has been raised in Italy by the publication (Bologna, Nicolà Zanichelli) of an unknown autobiography of Garibaldi in verse, written during the hero's months of convalescence after the tragic conflict of Aspromonte in 1862. Garibaldi's *prose* autobiography was first printed more than a half-century ago and has since frequently reappeared in varying editions and in many languages. The historian has had ample time to become cognizant of its untrustworthiness in statements of detail and in judgments of men and events, although the work must always be regarded as a document of biographical importance, showing what Garibaldi thought of his own exploits as he looked back upon them in his later years when surrounded for the most part by the least honorable of his followers, who ministered to his party resentments and personal enmities. The *poetical* autobiography which has now appeared is of the same character. It was written in one of the bitterest periods of Garibaldi's life, after the failure of his first revolutionary expedition for the capture of Rome undertaken contrary to the wish of his wisest counsellors and without the support of his ablest and most serious followers. He blamed Napoleon III. primarily for the thwarting of his ill-timed effort, and in his verses he has given free vent to his hatred of the French emperor and of the priests. His accounts of his own well-known achievements, which form such a vital and extraordinary part of the Italian Risorgimento, exhibit real poetic feeling and are modestly given, but they contain no new historical facts



and, as was to have been expected, they are of no literary value. In Italy some among Garibaldi's most ardent admirers have reproached the editor for having printed a work so defective from a literary point of view and lament that in so doing he has belittled Garibaldi. However it is difficult to see that either harm or much benefit has in reality been done to the hero's memory by the publication. Garibaldi's sentiments, including his violent animosities expressed in the poem, were already known, as was his tendency to patriotic and ultra-democratic bombast; and as for his form of poetic expression with its grave literary defects, it cannot seriously be suggested that the glory of Garibaldi's figure on the field of battle and of his rôle as a world-champion in the struggle for liberty could be dimmed by literary failure or literary criticism. But it may justly be noted that the period when in thought and action he best served his country had closed before he commenced to write his own epic. The poetry of action had been completed before his verses were begun. As students have long realized and as the invectives of this autobiographical poem suggest, history has yet to fully register many of the party errors and political prejudices of his later life, of which the evil effects were fortunately lessened by the wisdom and patriotic forbearance of prudent Italian statesmen, whose figures, as those of Cavour, Victor Emmanuel, Crispi, and others will gain by the publication of the full record. On the other hand something also remains to be said of Garibaldi's later blundering services to Italy as a fundamentally conservative force in the party of action; for this phase of his life much material is already available in the correspondence of his contemporaries; but it will be difficult for the historian to treat any phase of Garibaldi's life satisfactorily, and indeed it will be impossible to write a full biography, until a substantially complete and accurate edition of his letters has been prepared.

H. NELSON GAY.

An anonymous sketch of Francesco Daverio, the chief of staff in Garibaldi's First Italian Legion, killed on June 3, 1849, during the siege of Rome, was privately published (Varese, Arti Grafiche Varesine) by Daverio's family on the occasion of the inauguration of his bust on the Janiculum in Rome on April 30, 1911. Emilio Maroni Biroldi, the author of this first biography of Daverio, has written *con amore*, and also with critical judgment, and has succeeded in bringing together all available material which could illustrate the courage, ability, and patriotism of his hero, including some unpublished documents. Garibaldi spoke of Daverio as "the best of his brothers" and declared that he had the stuff of an excellent general in him.

An interesting pamphlet on the part played by Sicilians in the winning of Garibaldi's remarkable victories in the Sicilian revolution of 1860 has been published by Salvatore Romano, *I Siciliani a Marsala, a Salemi e alla Battaglia di Calatafimi* (Palermo, Scuola Tip. "Boccone del Povero"). The writer is correct in his contention that there has been

some over-glorification of Garibaldi's Thousand at the expense of the auxiliary Sicilian revolutionists. A specialist's knowledge of modern Italian history is not necessary in order to appreciate the absurdity of the representations made by many historians to the effect that a thousand extraordinarily brave filibusterers, *without substantial aid from the native islanders*, were able to capture the capital of Sicily defended by a large Neapolitan standing army and fleet.

*The Right Honourable Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster: a Memoir.* By his Wife. (London and New York, Longmans, 1910, pp. xv, 376.) Between trying to write a political biography that should appeal to the public in behalf of the cause for which her husband worked, and running into the form of an intimate memoir, Mrs. Arnold-Forster has failed of the best success; but she has presented a good sketch of a new type of statesman—a type with which students of the last three decades of English history ought to be familiar.

Arnold-Forster was a journalist of some distinction when, after serving in Dublin as private secretary to his adoptive father, W. E. Forster, he gradually broke away from the Liberal ranks and became a Unionist. He found a seat in Parliament for one of the divisions of Belfast; but, too disinterested to be a successful party politician, he devoted his unusual talents to a study of the army and navy. Probably no civilian of his generation could speak more authoritatively on the problems involved in these two branches of the service. Always a close student of Continental models, he early abandoned, at some sacrifice of popularity, that illusion of Victorian complacency, the cricket-ground-of-Eton theory of England's fighting supremacy; and he became both in Parliament and in the press the apostle of technical efficiency. He wrote and spoke in vain until the South African War realized most of his fears, and gave point to much that he had advocated. As Secretary to the Admiralty, and then as Secretary for War in Balfour's government, he strove to approximate the British forces to the Continental model, and to bring about a co-ordination of the two branches of the service. His view of the empire was naturally conditioned by his interest in imperial defence, yet he constantly combatted the besetting jingoism of the British public.

Here and there in the narrative are items which might be used as historical material. A good sketch appears in one of the early chapters of a Parliamentary election in Belfast. As educational adviser to the publishing firm of Cassell and Company, Arnold-Forster helped to introduce German school publications into English schools; and we learn that the *London School Atlas* and the *Times Atlas* were both translations and adaptations from German originals. Beyond the question of army reform there is little that will contribute to the history of the Balfour ministry; and Mrs. Arnold-Forster is clearly ill at ease in discussing the Chamberlain tariff proposals. The influence of W. E. Forster in originating the imperialist movement of the seventies is undoubtedly exaggerated. The references to naval training and the conditions of naval service would be valuable for recent naval history. The most vivid piece of

writing in the whole book is the description of the Kingston earthquake, Arnold-Forster happening to be in Jamaica at the time of the disaster.

C. E. FRYER.

*Federations and Unions within the British Empire.* By Hugh Edward Egerton, Beit Professor of Colonial History, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 302.) Professor Egerton's book consists of a series of documents exhibiting the forms of political union which now exist, or have existed, in different parts of the British Empire, together with an introduction giving a summary account of the unions, with one exception, which are now in force. The documents comprise the Articles of the New England Confederation of 1643, Penn's Plan of Union, Franklin's Albany proposals, the British North America Act of 1867, the report of the Privy Council, 1849, on a constitution for the Australian colonies, the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, and the Union of South Africa Act of 1909. The constitution of New Zealand is omitted because, as Professor Egerton says, "the shadowy kind of federation adumbrated by the establishment of the six Provinces can hardly take rank among federal Governments, even during the short period of the existence of these Provinces"; and, further, because the constitution of New Zealand presents no striking departures from the constitutions of the other Australian colonies.

Professor Egerton's introduction, extending to a hundred pages, is in the main confined to a straightforward narrative of the events which led to the adoption of the several federations or federal unions in question, with the addition of such description or explanation of the statute-constitution as grows naturally out of an historical survey. Special students of federal government or of modern colonial development will find nothing novel in what Professor Egerton has to say; but the introduction itself is a useful addition to the scanty list of reliable brief accounts. In some brief concluding observations it is pointed out that the organic laws of Canada and Australia show no such popular distrust of both the executive and the legislature as appears in recent American state constitutions. On the other hand, the detailed specifications of the British North America Act, in contrast to the general phrases of the American Constitution, have brought some confusion into Canadian law. None of the existing unions was the product of necessity, nor do they, Professor Egerton thinks, necessarily presage a wider imperial union: the British Empire to-day consists of communities "with most of the attributes of distinct nations", and "the most keen-sighted of imperialists now recognize that what is necessary is a federation of nations, not of provinces".

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

*Beiträge zur Charakteristik der Aelteren Geschichtsschreiber über Spanisch-Amerika.* Von Frederick Weber. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte, XIV.] (Leipzig, R. Voigtländer, 1911, pp. xii, 338.)

Whether one examines this work for the sake of finding out what the German student can command in the way of material for the study of American history, or with a hope of learning what sort of ideas the German teachers of this generation are inculcating on that same subject, the American reader is likely to discover very little which would lead him to that corner of Europe for study or investigation. The book is a comprehensive, intelligent survey of the sources of information, as they may be gleaned from the older works of reference which are just beginning to be displaced in most American college libraries. The foot-notes disclose little of more importance than an Essen *Schulprogramm* among the half-dozen references that have been noted of later date than 1890, while most of the citations are earlier than Harris's *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* and Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History*. The work as it stands might have been compiled just as well in 1880 as it has been in 1910. If it had been produced thirty years ago, it would have been a work of great skill which would without much question have had an important influence upon the study of Latin-American history. Most of the ideas which the author has derived from his examination of the bibliographies, supplemented by Humboldt and Baumgarten's introduction to Schröter, were not in 1880, as they are to-day, a part of the stock in trade of every professional reader of American history. Perhaps the chiefest advantage to be derived from an examination of Herr Weber's work is in the evidence which he furnishes that these "stock-in-trade" ideas are confirmed by a careful re-examination of the data out of which they have evolved.

This is not the sort of work which can fairly be taken to task for matters of bibliographical minutiae. Such incidental slips as the printing, in a German work, of "S. Eusuytle" for Sensuyt le; or the citing of the well-known *Libretto* of 1504 as "lost" because Harris bemoaned his inability to find a copy in 1866; or the ignoring of the important *Summario* of 1534 in a discussion of the services rendered by Ramusio toward the dissemination of geographical knowledge; or even the failure to mention the volume of *Voyages* published in 1589 in a paragraph devoted to Richard Hakluyt's work; or, to cite an illustration in still another line, the statement that valuable material is still to be found in the Mexican monastic libraries which ceased to exist during the time of Juarez; all these are significant chiefly as evidence that the German student does not have access to the later American works of reference. These are bits of special information that the graduate student at Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, or Baltimore might not recollect off-hand, but he would hardly be allowed to go to press without verifying his statements.

G. P. W.

*Inventory of Unpublished Material for American Religious History in Protestant Church Archives and Other Repositories.* By William Henry Allison, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Colgate Theological

Seminary. (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1910, pp. vii, 254.) All students of American church history owe an immense debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Institution for the preparation and publication of this invaluable work which must stimulate as well as facilitate research. It is the first attempt to list the manuscript material for our religious history and must long have fundamental importance for investigators. Professor Allison's task was laborious and has been done with evident thoroughness and accuracy. How difficult the search may have been can be tested by one who even with this list in hand may not easily convince librarians of their possession of the documents.

The inquiry was accomplished by personal visits and the use of a questionnaire. It is clear that the listing is not uniformly specific. In some cases the archivist has not definitely indicated the contents of documents where it was possible enough. The "Theological Disquisition" of Jonathan Edwards in the Andover Theological Seminary might have been given a subject, and one searcher among records of councils regrets that we are not told the place of the council of 1738 of which that library has memoranda. It is doubtless because of the neglect of manuscript materials in libraries that some omissions will be found. The Unitarian Library at 25 Beacon Street, Boston, has many manuscript parish histories important for the story of the division of Congregationalism, but they do not appear in this inventory. The work fails to reveal the location of records of the various district associations of the Massachusetts Congregational churches. The records of the Boston Association are at the American Unitarian Association. A questionnaire sent to these district associations might reveal similar facts.

Dr. Allison deems that the usefulness of his work "may consist in part in indicating where historical material is not to be found", but this may be read with a caution. The possessions of the Massachusetts Historical Society are not listed, though they include such interesting material as the sermons of Ezra Stiles, 1749-1775, and a portion of his Ecclesiastical History of New England and British America. Fairfax Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, has a large number of record-books of Virginia parishes, but is not represented here.

While it is impossible to judge of the exact contents of much of the material here listed, it is probable that the documents deal more with ecclesiastical business and institutional growth than with doctrinal interests or with religious experiences. The reviewer has been sadly disappointed to discover few indications of the correspondence of eighteenth-century worthies who must have conferred over the dangers of an English episcopate and the invasions of heresy. It is to be hoped that the existence of this work may encourage individuals owning such unprinted materials to deposit them in public archives. Through the suggestion starting from this inventory the Meadville Theological Library recently received an interesting manuscript of the reminiscences of Rev. W. H. Fish, who had a part in the Hopedale Community and in the crusade against slavery.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

*Religion in New Netherland: a History of the Development of the Religious Conditions in the Province of New Netherland, 1623-1664.* By Frederick J. Zwierlein, L.D., Professor of Church History at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York. (Rochester, John P. Smith Printing Company, 1910, pp. vii, 365.) This is the first serious attempt at interpretation of the religious development of the province of New Netherland in the light of the results of modern research in the field of religious history of the mother country. After an introductory chapter on the religious conditions in the Dutch Republic, the author outlines the relations between Church and State in the colony and then proceeds to give a systematic account of the Dutch Reformed Church, the religious activities in New Sweden, the religious factors in the English immigration, the persecutions of the Lutherans, the Quakers, and the Jews, and the Indian missions in New Netherland. Though little new material is brought to light and a disproportionate amount of space seems to have been given to persecutions, not much fault is to be found with the general narrative of events, which is based on a painstaking analysis of printed sources and secondary works. Exception must be taken however to the first chapter, in which the author, in an effort to show that the policy of the colonial government to foster the Dutch Reformed religion and to repress all organized dissent was in line with the oppressive measures against Catholics and Arminians in the Dutch Republic, draws a picture of religious persecution which is hardly in accordance with the facts. Though based on such eminent authorities as Knuttel, De Schrevel, and Hubert, this chapter fails to take account of the contrary views expressed by Robert Fruin in his *De Wederopluiking van het Katholicisme* and by Dr. L. Knappert in "De Verdraagzaamheid in de Republiek der Vereenigde Nederlanden" (*Tijdspiegel*, 1907), which show that many of the oppressive ordinances cited by the author were never executed, and that the testimony of contemporary foreigners and the steady influx of religious exiles furnish abundant proof that the religious conditions on the whole were far better than the author's presentation of the facts would lead one to suppose. As to the statements concerning the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church and the situation of the Jews, the author published his work unfortunately just too soon to make use of the interesting data brought to light in Dr. Eekhof's biography of Krol, noticed in the January number of this REVIEW, and in Dr. M. Wolff's article on "De eerste Vestiging der Joden in Amsterdam", in *Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis* (1910), but valuable information for sidelight on the treatment of the Jews might have been gathered from the "Classicale Acta van Brazilië", printed in the *Kronijk van het Historisch Genootschap te Utrecht*, XXIX. 298-317, 322-419 (1873).

*Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708.* Edited by Alexander S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. [Original Narratives of Early American History, edited by J. Franklin

Jameson.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911, pp. xiii, 388.) This volume in interest and excellence is in keeping with the series of *Original Narratives*. I am unable to discover wherein the selections from the sources could be improved. Hardly an interrogation will arise in the mind of the reader that Mr. Salley has not anticipated in editing these early accounts of the Carolinas. Restraint, however, marks the entire volume, as the notes are clear, brief, and to the point. Historical sources are in general useful, but this book is also readable. It is not scrappy, but is made up of narratives having unity and in a measure completeness.

A map of Carolina from Richard Blome, 1672, and a plan of Charles Town by Edward Crisp, 1704, are reproduced with helpful comment by Dr. Jameson, the editor-in-chief of the series. The mechanical execution of the work is admirable, especially the large, bold print. This volume will at once enrich the popular knowledge of the early history of the Carolinas, lending vividness to the general reader's impressions and making available for the class-room the most valuable sources bearing on the settlement and development of these ancient commonwealths.

S. C. MITCHELL.

*Diary of Cotton Mather, 1681-1708.* [Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, seventh series, volume VII., edited by Worthington C. Ford.] (Boston, the Society, 1911, pp. xxviii, 604.) Cotton Mather's diaries, some of them possessed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, some of them by the American Antiquarian Society, and one by the Congregational Library, have long been spoken of in New England historical circles. The first volume (of two which they will occupy in print) has now been published. It is in several ways disappointing to those who may have expected it to prove an important historical source. It contains very little about public affairs, even about the events of 1689 or 1691, the public agency of Increase Mather, or the relations of father and son to Harvard College. It casts no real light on the *Magnalia* or on Salem witchcraft. But as material on Mather it has value, and Mather, slight as was his power of thought in comparison with his eagerness for prominence, was for a time an influential figure. The diary embodies self-revelation of an interesting sort. This is not of the unconscious variety. The manuscript was evidently written that it might be read and might prolong admiration for its author, whose morbid vanity breathes from every page, and not least from those passages intended to exhibit his abject humility before his God. Worthless worm though he might be for purposes of conventional rhetoric, he makes it plain to his readers that after all he was highly regarded by both God and Devil, and that no inconsiderable portion of the universe revolved around the minister of the Second Church in Boston. Though mainly a record of somewhat mechanical spiritual exercises, and confined to the psychological interest attaching to that class of literature, the book contains many passages that depict Boston society, the most engaging being those

concerning the attempts of an admiring young gentlewoman to capture Mather's affections by somewhat drastic methods and somewhat too soon after his first wife's death. Bibliographers will value the frequent data concerning the numberless publications which the busy doctor forced upon a patient little world. Mr. Ford's preface and notes are good, but are not written *con amore*. Elias Nean (pp. 238, 239, 300, 550) should be Elias Neau (*alias* Nau).

The *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1701*, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam (Stationery Office, 1910, pp. lxxiii, 818), is the fourteenth volume of the series. Every year's advance into this comparatively undocumented period of American history is a substantial gain. The volume is largely concerned with preparations for war and colonial defence, with Indian affairs, with piracy, and with political quarrels in the colonies. Mr. Headlam's editing seems excellent. At any rate he does not abuse his editorial position as his immediate predecessor was wont to do, by injecting into official introductions the evidences of petty personal prejudices.

*Travels in the Confederation [1783-1784]*. From the German of Johann David Schoepf. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. In two volumes. (Philadelphia, William J. Campbell, 1911, pp. x, 426; 344.) Doctor Schoepf was the chief surgeon of the Ansbach troops used by the British in America. In 1777, at the age of 25, he arrived at New York and remained in America until the end of the war. He served only in southern New England, New York, and Philadelphia, and was unwilling to return to Germany without having seen something more of this new country. Accordingly, in July, 1783, he started from New York, and went through New Jersey to Philadelphia. He then rode across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh and on his return made a detour into the Shenandoah Valley and to Baltimore. In November and December he travelled through Virginia and North Carolina, and after two months in Charleston, he sailed to East Florida, and the Bahamas, and thence to England.

Schoepf's primary interest was in the physical characteristics and the natural resources of the country. He gives valuable contemporary information regarding these features, especially on the mines, and makes some interesting prophecies of probable future development. Local products, prices, and trade are frequently taken up. There is a formal description of the government of each of the states through which he passed, with an occasional independent observation that throws light on the political conditions. A keen observer, open-minded, and fair in his judgments, his comments upon the people along his entire route are full of interest and value. Such, for example, are his criticisms of his fellow-countrymen, the Germans, in eastern Pennsylvania, and his description of Hermann Husband, of North Carolina Regulator fame, who had fled to western Pennsylvania and who had developed into



a religious fanatic, genuinely crazy on the subject of the prophet Ezekiel.

It is a regrettable fact that American students do not use German readily enough to read such a book as Schoepf's in the original, unless forced to do so. Otherwise this mine of information would not have been left so long undeveloped. Mr. Morrison has rendered a great service by the mere translation of this book of travels. That the translation is well done makes the service all the greater. It is only occasionally that the word chosen in translation or the sentence structure has been determined to its detriment by the German original.

As the author had made a good many foot-notes, the editor has wisely gathered his own notes together at the end of each volume. It is unfortunate that the references to them in the text are not designated by some other device than an unsightly "heavy cross bar". The notes themselves are of the kind that makes one regret that there are not more of them.

A short and unsatisfactory index of four pages is attached to each volume.

MAX FARRAND.

*Parson Weems: a Biographical and Critical Study.* By Lawrence C. Wroth. (Baltimore, The Eichelberger Book Company, 1911, pp. 104.) Mr. Wroth gives a sketch of the life of Parson Weems, and a very brief account of his writings. Satisfactory so far as it goes this volume does not use to advantage an opportunity for describing an interesting character. The material available for such a study is not so limited as the writer would have us believe, and the career of Weems offers a sufficient excuse for extending the scope of the study. The one contribution made by Mr. Wroth is the proof that Weems was ordained a priest in England; beyond that, and a few excerpts from a manuscript diary of William Duke, the material has been known. That a restlessness of disposition was the reason for Weems's vagabond tendencies, that his skilful use of dialogue, of course the product of his own brain, in his biographies is the source of his popularity, that his style was that of the preacher, and his language at times more than vulgar, are facts that need not be denied; but there was a human quality in the man, evoked by his surroundings and his misapplied studies, which could well have been enlarged upon. As a bibliographical study, too, the book is also disappointing. The *Life of Washington* did not come forth in a perfect form at its first printing, but grew under Weems's hand, some of its most distinctive features being added in late editions. The relations between Weems and Washington were of the slightest, and no more than existed between Weems and Franklin. Was not one of his first publications, which Mr. Wroth considers advanced in treatment and in object, a reprint of a similar work issued in Boston in 1726? In default of a more extended biography this sketch will be useful. It has an index.

W. C. F.

*Timothy Flint, Pioneer, Missionary, Author, Editor, 1780-1840: the Story of his Life among the Pioneers and Frontiersmen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley and in New England and the South.* By John Ervin Kirkpatrick, Ph.D. (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1911, pp. 331.) The modern historian, who lines up inventors, flat-boat men, and poets alongside the regulation jurists and congressmen, counts among the notable personal forces in the development of the West two literary men who set a stamp upon that community, Hall and Flint. Mr. Kirkpatrick's biography for the first time reveals to this generation the vigor and light of Timothy Flint's too brief existence. Like many other founders of the West, Flint was a New England boy, who carried education and godliness into dark places. Born in North Reading, taught at Phillips Andover, graduated at Harvard in 1800, for years a minister in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, he passed twenty-five years in the West and South.

This biography amply brings out the cosmopolitanism of this frontiersman; as home missionary, as traveller, as farmer, as school-teacher, as editor, as author, Flint always exhibits a vivacity, an interest in his kind, and a style which would have marked him anywhere. He was a contributor to periodicals almost before they were founded, and during the three years' career of the *Western Monthly Review* became the critic of his fellow writers. He was also a publisher and bookseller; he wrote novels; he translated from the French; he was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Above all he was a recorder of conditions and standards which have long since passed away. Flint's *Recollections* is an indispensable book for an understanding of the crude, tumultuous, half-pagan, early West, which he gave his life to civilize and enlighten.

Considering that the Union army and the Galveston hurricane combined to destroy many of the written memorials of Flint's life, Mr. Kirkpatrick has made a searching and readable biography, provided with a careful list of Flint's writings so far as they can be traced, a biography of his subject, and an unusually well-organized index. The book not only sums up an eventful life; it is a delightful picture of the intellectual and moral conditions and growth of the West.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

*Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History.* Volume V., June, 1792-September, 1805. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Litt.D. (New York, Holt, 1911, pp. 815.) Of the plan of this volume little need be said, as it has been described in reviews of previous volumes of the series. First come the annals, occupying on the average about a page to each year, then a list of the graduates of that year, with indication of honorary degrees, and after that the biographical sketches of members of the class arranged in alphabetical order. In regard to the annals one is disposed to presume that blessed is the college whose annals are brief, and yet we get glimpses

of controversies both theological and political. The sketches are not elaborate, but record, as a rule, the most essential facts. In length they are proportioned in a measure to the importance of the person, although they are not infrequently limited by the dearth of known facts. It is really noteworthy that so great a degree of definiteness has been possible. Characterizations are brief and judicious. Eulogy is employed but sparingly. After each sketch authorities are mentioned, and a bibliography of the graduate's writings is added. Although ministers are less numerous than lawyers (109 of the former, 182 of the latter) the ministers printed far more than the lawyers. It is a little surprising that out of 540 graduates commemorated in the volume only 40 became teachers. The sketches contain a good deal of genealogical fact concerning descendants as well as antecedents; but it appears to the reviewer that a little more definiteness might well have been employed at times in the mention of descendants, for example, when in the sketch of Lyman Beecher mention is made of a son who "graduated at Amherst in 1834, and proved to be the most brilliant and most distinguished of the family". Of course the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is meant. The method appears, however, to have been used of purpose.

*Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865.* By Ward Hill Lamon. Edited by Dorothy Lamon Teillard. (Washington, the Editor, 1911, pp. xxxvi, 337.) Quite apart from any new material, a reprint of this readable little volume would have been welcome. Few men shared Lincoln's confidence more fully than Ward H. Lamon, and not even Lincoln's secretaries stood in a more intimate relation to their chief. If we are to believe that not Lamon but Chauncey Black wrote the much criticized life of Lincoln, then Lamon's authentic recollections become all the more valuable. Prompted by a filial regard for her father, the author has included a sketch of Colonel Lamon, and has appended to the book many personal letters to "show his standing during Lincoln's administration". Of these letters it must be said, that while they suggest vividly the atmosphere in which Lamon lived at Washington, they do not add appreciably to our knowledge of the President. The only Lincoln letter not found in the former edition is the well-known and often-printed letter to Mrs. Bixby. Several pages of anecdotes about Lincoln are added to the original edition, but they contribute little to the value of the book. If by Lincoln's own statement only about one-sixth of the stories credited to him were his own, what shall we say of those anecdotes which have a posthumous origin?

*Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery.* By George M. Neese. (New York and Washington, Neale Publishing Company, 1911, pp. 362.) The author is known to have been a good soldier and a very skilful gunner. He served in Chew's (Virginia) battery of horse artillery from December, 1861, until October, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Point Lookout, where he was confined until the

close of the war. He participated with the battery in Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaigns, in the battles of Crampton's Gap and Brandy Station, in the cavalry fighting that followed Gettysburg, in the Wilderness campaign, and in several minor engagements.

Chew's battery made for itself a distinguished record in four years of hard fighting. It took its name from R. Preston Chew, who was its commander for the greater part of the war. Chew was a mere boy fresh from the Virginia Military Institute when he was made captain in 1861, yet he became one of the ablest of the younger officers in the Confederate service and ended his military career as lieutenant-colonel and chief of artillery of the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, in succession to Pelham and Beckham.

The book purports to be a war-time diary, but it is evident that the original notes have been greatly embellished. The style is florid and the book is marred by literary flights and by the difficulty presented to the reader in distinguishing between the original diary and what has been added in later years. But there are good descriptions of the battles of Port Republic and Brandy Station, of the engagements at Poolesville and Moorefield, and of the two great cavalry reviews held by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart near Brandy Station in June, 1863; and the accounts of the author's successful marksmanship are interesting. The book is doubtless of but slight historical value, but readers with a fondness for military matters will find it entertaining and perhaps enlightening.

*History of Taxation in Iowa.* By John E. Brindley, Assistant Professor of Political Economy at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In two volumes. [Iowa Economic History Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, State Historical Society, 1911, pp. xvii, 493; ix, 476.) Only last spring the Iowa legislature authorized the appointment of a tax commission to report upon measures of reform in the laws of the state pertaining to taxation. The causes for this action were in part general (causes operative throughout the country), but in no small part they were special. Iowa for some years (since 1900) has had a tax ferret law, and for some years Iowa has been losing in population. That the law in question has contributed to this loss is not to be averred; but the fact of such loss is supplemented by the further fact that the rate of interest on farm mortgage loans has advanced; and the two facts combined have put the farmers much upon inquiry.

In the work of the Iowa Tax Commission, Professor Brindley's book (a discussion of Iowa taxation in the light of its history) should be of the greatest service. It is comprehensive in scope, scientific in method, thorough in research, and lucid in statement. Part I. treats of the general property tax, emphasizing the point that the clue to better conditions lies in improved administration. Part II. discusses special problems in taxation: the taxation of banks, of insurance companies, of express companies, of telegraph and telephone companies; the inheritance tax; poll

and license taxes; tax exemptions; tax limitations; taxation of moneys and credits; the tax ferret system. Part III. treats of the taxation of railways. For existing tax evils in general, Professor Brindley's remedy (so far as he discovers one) is state control of local assessments. The total exemption of personal property from taxation is deemed premature until substitutes are found in business or rental taxes and in a uniform tax of three or four mills upon intangible property. The taxation of railways, Professor Brindley thinks, should be upon an *ad valorem* assessment by the state with a proper apportionment of values between state and localities.

I. B. R.

*Index and Dictionary of Canadian History.* Edited by Lawrence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, and Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., Litt.D., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa. [The Makers of Canada, vol. XXI.] (Toronto, Morang and Company, 1911, pp. xii, 446.) This appendix volume to the *Makers of Canada* series is at the outset furnished with an illustrated chronological chart, a concise introduction containing some valuable hints on bibliography, and a good scheme of abbreviations. The book proper falls naturally into three divisions. The main part, consisting of the index and dictionary, fills 417 pages, and is arranged alphabetically. Each item of importance usually begins with a short history of the topic, followed by an index to the places where it is mentioned in the series, and closes with a few bibliographical references. These items range in bulk from two pages for such men as Lord Dorchester or Robert Baldwin to merely a line for subjects of trifling importance. Too much reliance seems to have been placed on the individual indexes to the different volumes, and as these are sometimes faulty the final result is not always as complete as could be wished. As examples one may turn to "Civil List", where at least one important reference is overlooked in the life of Papineau, page 77, or to "Immigration", which entirely omits any mention of this subject under the French régime, although important details are given in Le Sueur's life of Frontenac, pages 56-57, 148. The bibliographical references are usually satisfactory, occasionally a superseded book or article appearing in place of the standard work.

The second division, which includes pages 419-433, is devoted to manuscript sources for further study, which may be found at the Dominion Archives, Ottawa. This furnishes material on twenty-six persons, arranged in twenty-one sections, with an additional—and curiously inadequate—section on American Colonies. While this part, which is virtually an appendix, is not a complete guide to manuscript sources at Ottawa, and indeed does not pretend to be, yet it can well serve as a basis for exhaustive researches, and is a valuable adjunct. An eccentric feature is the use of the term "Serie" to denote a single collection of manuscripts, while "Series" is reserved for the plural.

The remainder of the book contains a partial list of rare maps and

plans relating to Canada, taken from the 7,000 maps at the Dominion Archives.

In spite of occasional omissions and inaccuracies this volume is one of the best of the series. Both the index and the introduction contain valuable bibliographical notes, and the former has, in the words of the editors, "a great deal of additional information, bearing on the subject-matter of these volumes, but which from its very nature it was impossible to incorporate in the text". Thus the main portion forms in some degree a dictionary of Canadian history, limited on the one hand by *lacunae* in the volumes to which it is a guide and augmented on the other by numerous useful details taken from a wide range of printed books and manuscript sources.

*Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada.* Edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and H. H. Langton. Volume XV. *Publications of the Year 1910.* (Toronto, University Press, 1911, pp. xi, 220.) The "constant reader" of these excellent annual volumes must be impressed with the evenness of execution maintained for fifteen years in such a series of reviews of books and articles, and with the comprehensiveness of the survey. In the section on Canada's relations to the Empire, he can hardly fail to be struck with the great increase in fifteen years in the definiteness with which Canadian writers see and express those imperial relations, with the clarifying, in short, of national self-consciousness. It may be valuable, in these pages, to mention certain books of importance which this journal has unfortunately failed to notice heretofore: in the general section, Mr. James H. Stark's *The Loyalists of Massachusetts, and the Other Side of the American Revolution* (Boston, J. H. Stark), and Sir Wilfred Laurier's *Discours à l'Étranger et au Canada*; in the section devoted to provincial history, Mr. A. L. Haydon's *The Riders of the Plains: a Record of the Royal North-West Mounted Police of Canada*; and in the ecclesiastical section, Father A. G. Morice's *History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada*. The economic and ethnological sections are, as usual, ample.

#### TEXT-BOOKS

*The New Europe, 1789-1889*, with Short Notes, Bibliographies, Biographies, Diagrams, and Maps, by Reginald W. Jeffery, M.A. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911, pp. xv, 401.) This is a brief handy outline, by an Englishman, of the political, or rather of the diplomatic and military, history of Europe between the dates indicated in the title. Many facts are tightly packed within a brief compass. But for use as a text-book an amount of space which seems excessive is devoted to military events. For instance, only thirty-seven pages—unsympathetic pages—are given to the non-military history of the whole French Revolution from 1789 to 1799, and nearly three times that number to the military events of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era. No